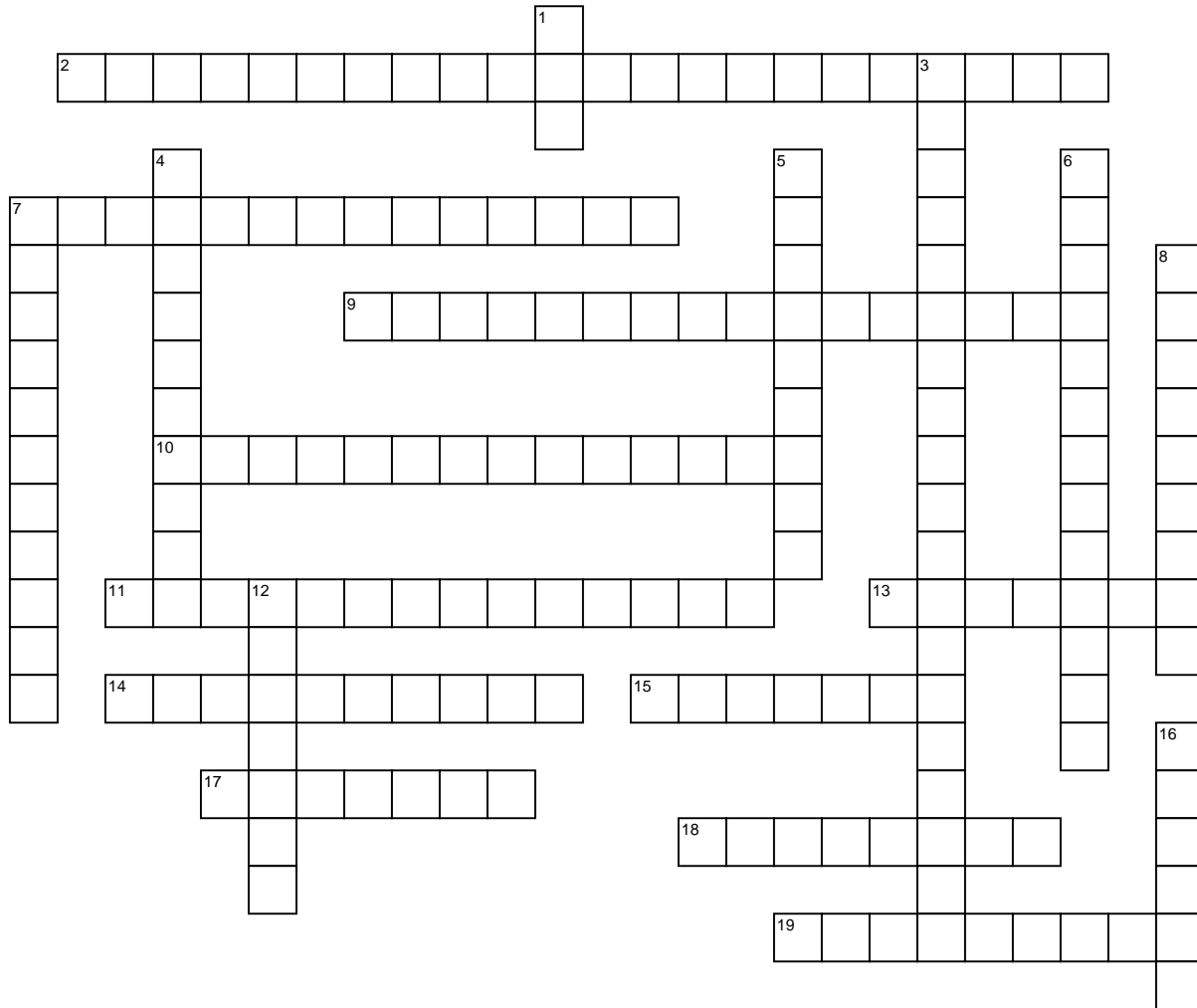


Ch. 34 The Biosphere: An Introduction to Earth's Diverse Environments



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ACROSS

- 2 In most cases, the two major climatic factors affecting the distribution of organisms are (3 words, no spaces)
- 7 All the non-living components of the ecosystem (2 words, no space)
- 9 Which of the following biomes, dominated by cone-bearing evergreen trees, is the largest terrestrial biome?
- 10 Biome that is the most nutrient poor.(Be able to explain why).
- 11 Where the ocean meets the land.
- 13 The specific environment in which an organism lives.
- 14 Region of aquatic environment that receives sunlight. (2words, no space).
- 15 The driest of all terrestrial biomes
- 17 Dominated by grasses and scattered trees, this biome contains poor soil with lots of grazing animals. Fire prevents the growth of large forest resiong.
- 18 A biome that is transitional between an aquatic ecosystem and terrestrial zone.
- 19 The most inclusive level of organization in nature is the _____.

DOWN

- 1 Insecticide Rachel Carson wrote about.
- 3 The _____ biome contains land that can be used for highly productive agriculture. (2 words, no spaces)
- 4 A group of individuals of the same species living in a particular geographic area.
- 5 Includes all living and non-living components.
- 6 All the living components of the ecosystem. (2 words no space)
- 7 Region of the ocean that does not receive sunlight (2 words, no space).
- 8 An assemblage of all the populations of organisms living close enough together to interact.
- 12 Biome that occurs where salt water and fresh water merge. Among the most productive biomes on earth. Great for raising young.
- 16 Major types of ecological associations that occupy broad geographic regions of land or water.